(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1438.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1773

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November* 17.

THE forty days fixed by the armiſtice being expired, Count Alexis Orlow ordered a deſcent to be made at Tcheſme, to cut off our communication with Chio. Kara Oſman, Ogle, commandant at Smyrna, being informed of it, immediately went to the ſpot, attacked the Ruſſians, and forced them to embark with precipitation, and the loſs of a great number of men.

LISBON, *Nov.* 17. A general diſcontent reigns among the negroes and ſlaves, natives of Braſil, who have already riſen ſeveral times. When rigorous methods have been uſed to bring them back to their duty, they fly to the Indians in the interior part of the country, where their number is ſaid to be conſiderably increaſed. As the greater part of them are acquainted with the European manner of fighting, and are provided with fire-arms, there is reaſon to fear that their deſign is to drive us out of Braſil; and in conſequence thereof, every body is providing for the ſafety of himſelf and effects. Troops, however, have been ſent to re-enforce thoſe already in that country.

PETERSBURG, *Nov.* 23. By the treaty juſt ſigned with the Tartars of Crimea, they renounce the government of the Ottoman Porte, and put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſian Empire, yielding to us the two fortreſſes of Jenicale and Kertſch, with the territories belonging to them. In return the Empreſs ſurrenders to them the reſt of Crimea, with all the places and fortreſſes conquered by her troops without exception, upon condition that no Turkiſh garriſons ſhall ever be placed in them for the future. Thus the affairs of Crimea are at length ſettled, and it is imagined the Porte will no longer perſiſt in obſtructing the peace on account of her pretenſions to that country.

From the Frontiers of POLAND, *Dec.* 2. By ſome authentick letters we are aſſured, that a certain power hath cauſed a declaration to be made to the court of Warſaw, that if the republick of Poland do not immediately determine to acknowledge the claims of thoſe of Vienna, Berlin, and Peterſburg, on the provinces of this kingdom of which they have taken poſſeſſion, ſome further claims on Poland will ſoon be declared.

CALSCRONA, *Dec.* 7. This day arrived here his Majeſty's order for nine ſhips of war to be fitted out, and to be in readineſs to ſail at one hour's notice. Theſe orders are to every body's ſurpriſe, as we thought that all the diſputes between our court and that of Denmark were entirely ſettled. The ſame orders expreſs, that the marine corps are to be compleated before the expiration of this month, and 1500 more recruits are to be raiſed.

COLOGNE, *Dec.* 7. It is ſtrongly reported here, that two of the three powers who divided Poland have generouſly deſiſted from their pretenſions to that kingdom, by the perſuaſion of a great court, and for the love of peace, and that they have even engaged to bring over the third to follow their example, which will not be difficult, if the report be true, that they have already offered to reſtore things as they were on being allowed an annual ſum of money. It is likewiſe ſaid that Count Wielohorſki is gone to Landſhut only on this ſubject, and that Count Branicki is gone to Paris in quality of Envoy from the King and republick only with a commiſſion relative to ſo great an event. If this is confirmed, it is not to be doubted but peace will ſoon be concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte.

WARSAW, *Dec.* 9. The Auſtrians on the 6th inſt. took poſſeſſion of Caſimir, the ſuburb of Cracow. The number of freſh troops, which they are raiſing with the greateſt diligence, amounts to 40,000 men.

AMSTERDAM, *Dec.* 19. Private letters from Surinam mention, that the fugitive and rebellious negroes are effectually chaſed from their town, but that they are retired deeper into the woods, from whence it will be more difficult to drive them than from where they were before. Theſe advices add, that moſt of the priſoners taken in the laſt attack were women and children, and that they waited for a reinforcement of troops with impatience.

LONDON,

Dec. 22. A gentleman writing from York upon the ſubject of the voyage lately made by Mr. Bankes and Dr. Solander, has the following paſſage:—"It is believed they (Mr. Bankes and Dr. Solander) are the firſt human beings that have been upon the top of Mount Hecla in Iceland, that moſt extraordinary burning mountain, whoſe bowels are on fire while it is covered with ſnow, and which the Grecian or Roman mythologiſts could not have failed to fancy poſſeſſed by ſome being of a tremendous nature. They found aſhes of a pretty conſiderable depth all along as they aſcended the mountain; yet when they reached the higher parts of it, there was a continual drizzling, the moiſture of which fixed itſelf in their hair like hoar froſt; and when they were at the ſummit, the cold was intenſe in a moſt ſtriking degree.

"At Gelſar in Iceland, they found a monſtrous ciſtern, formed by a volcano; it contained a vaſt quantity of boiling water, which, at irregular intervals, was ſpouted into the air to a prodigious height.

"It is remarkable, that Iceland was one of the earlieſt ſeats of learning in Europe. They have long had printing among them; and their gymnaſium or college ſtill flouriſhes. Homer, Virgil, Horace, and Livy, were familiar to them, and moſt of the remarkable paſſages in thoſe authors were readily repeated."

What liberties the ſervants abroad of the Eaſt India company have taken, may be conceived of by the following facts, which their counſel and others have laid before the Houſe of Commons: In the year that they were ordered not to draw on the company at home for above 200,000 l. and that to be in bills at 350 days ſight, they drew on the company for four times as much, and in bills commencing intereſt after 90 days ſight. They had upon their requeſt leave to build barracks for the ſoldiers, not to exceed by their own eſtimates 3 lacks of rupees, but expended 22 lacks on them without making them to anſwer the purpoſe. They laid a tax upon the natives of the country to the amount of a million annually, which they kept the company in total ignorance of for five years. Mr. Wilkes, examiner of the Eaſt India company's records, being aſked by Mr. Sykes, a member in the Houſe, if he knew how the money raiſed by this tax had been applied, anſwered, that Governor Sykes (meaning the ſame who had aſked the queſtion) received annually 24,000 rupees for his table, 18,000 for his dreſs, and 18,000 for his other expences.

It was proved that the expences of the company before the year 1765, never exceeded annually 700,000l. and that in 1766 they came to 900,000 l. in 1767 to one million, and ſoon till they are now increaſed to one million ſeven hundred thouſand pounds annually.

Yeſterday his Majeſty, attended in his coach by Lord Waldegrave and Lord Robert Bertie, went to the houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his Majeſty by land-tax for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cider and perry.

And alſo to three private bills.

A new writ is iſſued out for the election of a member for Midhurſt, in the room of Charles James Fox, Eſq; appointed a Lord of Trade.

They write from Gibraltar that the Barbary Corſairs have ſeized upon two French ſhips in the Mediterranean, and have carried them into Tetuan, and ſent the crews up the country to ſlavery.

On Saturday the long depending cauſe between the colony of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians, for ſettling the limits or boundaries, which has been in a courſe of litigation upwards of thirty years, was determined in favour of the colony, by the Lords of his Majeſty's privy council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

If Lord Suffolk does reſign, which is now the general expectation, it is ſaid, that another relation of the Premier's will be brought into the Adminiſtration.

Notwithſtanding all the reports reſpecting the reduction of our navy, it is ſaid that our preſent miniſters are well convinced of the neceſſity of retaining it in its compleateſt vigour from the movements of every court on the continent.

Extract of a letter from Warrington, December 17.

"Tueſday next the Duke of Bridgewater will finiſh all his locks at Runcorn, and on Wedneſday will open his navigation and receive veſſels from the Merſey, by which merchandize will be carried from Liverpool to Manchester. On this occaſion an ox is to be roaſted whole, and about eight hundred workmen will be entertained with a dinner, ale, &c. Through the courſe of this navigation which is thirty-four miles long, all difficulties have been ſurmounted, one ſmall piece of land only excepted, which is the property of Sir Richard Brook, and lies as yet undetermined how it ſhall be cut, which will oblige the Duke to draw his goods in carts over this tract of land. The gentlemen and tradeſmen wiſh to ſee this nook cut through, as the land carriage will annoy the Baronet, and bring an additional expence of eighteen pence per ton upon the merchandize."

The Canada, Love, from Quebec and Waterford, and the Ocean, Ewin, from Virginia, both arrived this morning in the river.

Dec. 23. A maſter of a veſſel lately arrived in the river from Barbados, reports, that he ſaw, about 20 leagues from that iſland, a fleet of French men of war, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and three tranſports.

Dec. 24. It is ſaid that a certain north-eaſtern prince, who intends very ſoon to make a viſit to the European courts, is expected at ours early in the ſpring, in order to marry an imperial princeſs; and that this marriage is one of the chief views of the treble united powers of Europe.

It appeared by the evidence given at the bar on Friday night laſt, that the rapacity of ſome of the company's ſervants in Bengal alone, for the laſt ſix years, made an actual difference in the company's affairs of 3,200,000l.

Extract of a letter from Seville, November 20.

"Orders are arrived at this place and at Cadiz, for holding all the ſhips in readineſs to put to ſea immediately, on any emergency; they are likewiſe to take on board ſix months proviſions, and their full complement of men. On what account theſe extraordinary orders are, cannot be even gueſſed at with any degree of certainty; but moſt people conjecture they are deſigned for the Weſt Indies."

Dec. 25. We are actually told, that Lord North, perplexed and confuſed by the multiplicity of buſineſs in his department, begins to fly to Bacchus for relief. If his Lordſhip plays theſe tricks, he will not long hold the reins ſteady.

The reſt of the miniſtry are become diſguſted with Lord Sandwich. He is too headſtrong. Politicians therefore date his continuance at the head of the admiralty to be ſhort.

They write from Rome, that the Pope lately drew up certain propoſals, for the gradual extirpation of the Jeſuits, which he ſent to his Catholick Majeſty for approbation; but that Monarch returned for anſwer, that he was reſolved to conſent to no meaſure which did not immediately ſtrike at the root of thoſe parts of ſociety.

Dec. 26. On Wedneſday a motion was made in a great aſſembly, that the enquiry into the expedition againſt the Caraibs ſhould be on the 27th of January next; and a member read a liſt of officers of the 32d regiment, with Governor Melville and General Trepaud, to be examined at the bar. And another motion was made that the papers, containing the treaty between the Engliſh and Caraibs in the year 1660, the account of the barter and ſale of St. Lucia in the year 1663, and the account of the expedition againſt the Caraibs, and the taking of St. Vincent in the year 1666, be laid before the aſſembly. Both aſſented to.

The French, notwithſtanding the actual decay of their funds, and domeſtic diſſatisfaction, are, it is ſaid, proſecuting the neceſſary repairs of their fortifications with an alacrity ſeldom known, except at the eve of a war.

Dec. 29. A large ſhip which was ſlaving on the African coaſt laſt September, was cut off by the natives, and every ſoul on board killed.

Jan. 1. A correſpondent ſays, that he has information from Copenhagen, that the former apartments of the Queen are now refitting, as it is certain her Majeſty's return is expected.

Jan. 5. Certain advices are ſaid to have been received that three French men of war have been diſcovered cruizing in the Iriſh channel.

Jan. 9. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick have entirely quitted the court.

Jan. 11. They write from Paris, that they have advice from Breſt, that 25 ſhips of the line, and 7 frigates, lay in that harbour, which, in conjunction with other men of war from Toulon, were to ſail for North America as ſoon as poſſible.

Jan. 12. The buz of the levee on Sunday laſt was, the late cloſetting of two noble lords (Camden and Shelburne) who from this circumſtance (if it be fact) it is thought will ſhortly occupy two important poſts in adminiſtration.

The earl of Hillſborough, we are aſſured, is ſtill conſulted on the affairs of the colonies.

A noble lord in adminiſtration has lately declared a reſolution of reſigning, on ſome diſguſt.

Lord North's real concern for trade, and deſire to reduce the price of the neceſſaries of life are not doubted, but as things are circumſtanced, it is hard to ſay what can be done.

Jan. 14. The projected union with Ireland is become the ſubject of much conference of late. The following are ſaid to be the outlines of the plan of this national revolution, viz. Each of the 32 counties in that kingdom to ſend one repreſentative to the Engliſh Parliament, and out of the Lords, 48. The ſhadow of a parliament is, however, to be ſupported ſtill in Ireland, under the appellation of the great council of the nation, which is to be formed by the repreſentatives of the boroughs, each borough deputing one member. Their power limited to the interior policy of the kingdom, the courts of law, with all their officers, unaltered.

It is ſaid to be in contemplation, to people the extenſive country of Labrador in North America, ſeveral Scotch and Iriſh families having engaged to undertake the ſame upon proper encouragement.

The Ducheſs of Gordon, Wynne, from New-York for London, is ſafe arrived in the Downs, after a very ſhort paſſage of 28 days. The Juno, Jackſon, from Virginia; and the Arch, Folger, from Boſton, all arrived ſafe this morning in the river. The Elizabeth, Rowe, from Jamaica, is arrived at Liverpool.

Deaths. On the 30th of December, at Swindon in Glouceſterſhire, William Nash, Eſq; alderman of Walbrook ward, late lord mayor of London.—On the 28th

of January, at his house at Whitehall, Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. alderman of Dowgate ward.—They are supposed to have lost their lives by the jail distemper taken from the prisoners brought before them to be tried.

NEW-YORK, *March* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West-Indies, January 29, 1773.

"The Caraibs are resolute and seem determined that the loss of liberty and property shall be accompanied with that of life; a determination worthy of a Briton; and as such should be revered by one, though found in the breast of a poor oppressed Caraib. Our troops are sickly, and appear to want that animation, which has hitherto, always appeared on more glorious occasions; they seem sensible that justice has not drawn the sword. The expedition was ill judged, and is condemned by every rational being in the West-Indies. One third of the sum expended, given to the Caraibs, would have purchased the lands, and they would have retired from the island. They are by no means savages; many of them own twenty and thirty negroes, and have plantation under good cultivation."

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 1.

On Thursday the 18th ult. died at his Seat in *Charles* County, Mr. *David Stone*, in the 65th Year of his Age: A Man whose Life was exemplary for Honesty, Sincerity, and parental Attention to a very numerous Family.

To WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

SIR,

FEARFUL lest, amidst the multitudinous political pieces, which now solicit the publick attention, mine should, haply, be overlooked, I take the liberty of deriving a consequence to it by dedicating it to you. Under your auspices, I confidently send it into the world, *conquering and to conquer*. And I hope it is not mere vanity in me to think myself entitled, in some degree, to *the applauses of my countrymen*, for having shewn them, that they are under no more obligation to pay their *lawyers*, than they are to pay their *parsons*.

I will not suppose, that there can be a lawyer in the country, who will *contest this point with me*: I think I am sure, no *country-born* lawyer will. For, I adopt the *liberal* and *sensible* sentiment of Mr. J*******, that it would be strange indeed, should *they* be found to lend a helping hand to support a law so *costly* to *the people*. I am, however, much at my ease, with respect to answerers: and, sheltered by you, I bid them defiance. I know, they cannot answer me, without first answering you; and if your opinion be unanswerable, so is mine.

From my soul, I wish, I could truly say of my opinion also, that it had been examined and *approved of in all its parts*, by Mess. Johnson and Goldsborough. This, doubtless, had been a sufficient passport for it. I boast however, that it has, *virtually*, received their approbation: breathing the very spirit of yours, and grounded on the same principles, it may, in fact, be affirmed to be *alter & idem*. How much it may contribute to *stop the career* of the act, is not for me to say; but this I will say, that whoever hereafter pays a lawyer a single farthing beyond his own ideas of a *quantum meruit*, most blindly, impoliticly, and unpatriotically submits to an *illegal and oppressive exaction*. Let not the practice of *the lawyers* be urged against me, as a proof, that they think the law in force; for, this might as well be urged in behalf of the annihilated act of 1701-2. The talk is, moreover, that *the lawyers*, who have so gloriously distinguished themselves, of late, as *the friends* of the people, have not now *a great deal of practice*; and, doubtless, the world will do them the justice to believe, that they have *declined*, solely from a conviction, that there is no law in force, ascertaining their fees.

Whatever may be the fate of the arguments now published, I reserve *a pretty point* in petto, which I will *bet fifty guineas*, shall silence all objections. And, surely, the word of a puller down of law will be taken sooner than that of one, who is for supporting them. Should there then appear no publick refutation of my opinion, "it is to be hoped, that no private insinuations, or declarations, will have the least weight with "the discerning people of this province; but, that my "published opinion will continue to be deemed, as it "really is, unanswerable, till it shall be publickly answered." And having now fairly given this general challenge, the publick may rely, I will not again *eat my words*.

I am, Sir, your affectionate fellow labourer, and

most devoted admirer,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

To the PRINTERS.

"*Be pleased to give the following opinion a place in your "Gazette, and you'll oblige many, but, particularly,*"

B. H.

Anne-Arundel county,
25th of March, 1773.

CASE.

THE province of Maryland was in the hands of the crown, in the reign of George the first. A general assembly had been legally chosen by his writ of election and summons: the assembly met on the 26th of April, 1715. The dominion of Maryland was restored to Charles, Lord Baltimore ——— by his commission to Governor Hart bears date, the 30th of May, 1715. The assembly, then sitting, without any fresh writ of election and summons, continued to sit till the 3d of June; and, towards the close of the session, made and enacted "An act, entitled an act for "*restraining the ill practices* of attornies, and ascertaining "fees to the attorney-general, clerk of indictments, "attornies and practitioners of the law in the courts "of this province; and for levying the same by way "of execution, &c."

Quære. Is this act a law or not?

The proprietary of this province, under the limitations only of the charter, stands, with relation to his tenants here, truly and strictly, *in loco regis*. "He is "the fountain of all judicature, the writ of summons "of the assembly issues in his name, and by his autho"rity: and the assembly *commences*, and is *held* by such "authority." Till he forfeits his charter by an act of disloyalty, or, by the exercise of illegal power, he cannot be divested of these, his *jura regalia*, or governmental powers. He alone can call together "the free"men of the province," or, their deputies, and delegates, for the framing of laws." The king of England, the province being under the jurisdiction of a proprietary, has as much right to issue a writ of summons for a diet at Ratisbon, as for the burgesses of Maryland to meet in general assembly: *quoad hoc*, the proprietary is our king.

The re-instating Lord Baltimore, in the year 1715, in the government of this province, was, to all intents and purposes, as much a *demise*, as if the king had actually *died*. "When Edward the fourth, in the tenth "year of his reign, was driven from his throne, for a "few months, by the house of Lancaster, this tempo"rary *transfer* of his dignity was denominated, his *de*"*mise*; and all process was held to be discontinued, "as upon a natural death of the king." If, then, by the natural death of the king, it be held, that the assembly would have been dissolved, it is LUCE CLARIUS, it was dissolved by this, his demise. Yet the king's commission to Governor Hart would not have ceased or determined, by his demise, had it not, on the 30th of May, been superseded by a new one from his successor, viz. the proprietary. It would have been *animated and kept alive* by the statutes of William and Anne, so often quoted in our late controversies. But, what would the subsisting commission of the governor have availed; or, what did his new commission avail? The dissolution of the assembly does not spring from the determination of commissions: the continuance, therefore, of commissions was never meant as a prop to assemblies.

I grant, that the commencement of this assembly was legal: I grant, that it was *held* legally, till the 30th of May; but, I contend, that then it was dissolved. It will not be said, that the act under consideration, was an act, till it had received the governor's assent, on the 3d of June. And, though it be admitted, that the governor, by virtue of his new commission, had full power to give such assent, let it be remembered, that, on the 30th of May, the assembly was dissolved, by the demise of the king: and, of consequence, there was a defect of power in one of the branches of the legislature, without which, it is needless to add, no law can be enacted.

A case exactly similar having been ingeniously argued by *a gentleman of a very respectable character*, in this Gazette, No. 1409, Sept. 16th, 1772, I forbear farther to pursue his reasonings; which, with all becoming gratitude, I acknowledge, have been my chief guides in this enquiry. To this masterly performance I refer the curious reader, in which he will not find an argument, that does not as clearly and decisively prove the nullity of the act under consideration, as of the forty per poll act.

I beg leave to close my opinion in Mr. *Paca*'s energetic words. My opinion then is, that, upon the demise of George the first, on the 30th of May, 1715, the assembly of this province was dissolved: that their continuing to sit, and to enact the act recited in the case, notwithstanding such dissolution, without a fresh writ of summons, was illegal and unconstitutional, and that, therefore, no obligation can result from the said act, as a law.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Annapolis, March 16, 1773.

To WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

SIR,

NOT content, in your last letter, with treating the Rev. Mr. Boucher with much scurrility; you proceed to attack the clergy, in general—"The bells "are tolling adieu to the 40 per poll." 'Tis a mere jingle in your own ear; and reminds one of the old Scotch proverb—

"As the fool thinks,
"So the bell chinks."

Is your *dictum* to pass current for law?—The people, fond as you think they are to believe you, cannot persuade themselves, that an act which hath been of acknowledged force for more than seventy years, in which time have flourished some of our ablest lawyers —hath been *impliedly* CONFIRMED, if possible, by a determination in the provincial court—hath been lately examined, and approved of, at home—and is allowed to be valid by a DULANY, and the most respectable gentlemen now amongst us—the people, I say, when they consider these things, cannot prevail on themselves to give much credit to you.

Your little influence, too, will be, shortly, still less. Actions, you know, have been commenced, some time since, to bring the validity of the act of 1702 before the provincial court. Pressed though you have been to have them speedily decided; are you not determined to keep them depending till the meeting of the assembly? Why all this fear of a trial? Probably, like the *Parthians*, you fight to most advantage when you fly. But believe me, if you come not fairly up to the combat next month; your swaggering confidence will impose on us no more.

"The man who seems fond of talking disrespectfully "of *ministers* of religion is himself irreligious." How far you contribute to justify the truth of this observation I cannot tell—being wholly unacquainted with you. "I have often heard, say you, the expressions, "*Maryland parson*, made use of in this and a neigh"bouring province as a *proverbial* description of a "*worthless minister*." With regard to this province I deny your assertion. People here think favourably of their clergy, *in general*. A *few*, perhaps, to borrow your elegant language, "dishonour the gown upon "their backs." Nor can this be thought strange, when we consider their number. Of the twelve apostles one proved a reprobate, and two were exceedingly rash. Nay, have not you yourself, in one of your letters, acknowledged that a *majority* of us are *worthy*? Have you not plainly hinted, too, that you will stand our friend in the assembly? Why so inconsistent? But this is not the only place *where* you display your talents for absurdity. You comp ain of your adversary's *wanton* attack upon you; and his fondness for bringing others, unconcerned, into his dispute. Have not you, Mr. Paca, been egregiously guilty of this very crime? Have you not discharged your heaviest artillery against the whole body of clergy? Fortunately, the extreme violence of your resentment hath prevented you from doing the least execution. You have been hurried on to affirm what is not true. A *Maryland parson*, proverbial, in this province, of a *worthless minister*! How you affront the humanity, and may I not add the discernment, of your countrymen! I'll tell you a *proverb*, if you please, amongst us, "THE "LAWYERS, *in charging fees, pay no regard to an express "act of assembly.*" Your dishonesty, in this respect, hath been insisted on, by CLERK and PLAIN TRUTH. Why don't you answer those writers? Surely they are not beneath the majesty of revenge.

What character the clergy of Maryland bear in our neighbouring province to the northward I take not upon me to say. Of this you have a better right to judge than I—having received your education at the metropolis. This I know, from united authority, that in that city there are many, who are led by their very principles of religion, to interpret an harmless action into a miscarriage—to aggravate the smallest miscarriage with all the circumstances of guilt and villany. And where no blot is to be found, none to be pretended, they depreciate virtue as *dull morality*. A teacher of the sect, in contemplation, not long since declared in a book he published, that before the introduction of his party, "almost every man in Baltimore county "was a stranger to the life and power of religion." Amongst such uncharitable, self-righteous pharisees, such uncombed puritans as these, you may have heard what you call the *proverb* of a *Maryland parson*—but to repeat it, give me leave to add, does no honour either to your understanding or your heart. Were it necessary, and agreeable to me, on this occasion, I might enlarge on a remark, which, you know, is very common—that the inhabitants of Pennsylvania are much wiser and better than any of their neighbours, *in their own conceits*. Even you, eminent as you are in your profession, were you to remove thither to practise, could not soon prevail on the people to part with their prejudices, and employ you. In time, I believe, you would gain your end. Merit is seldom unrewarded. *Forward ignorance*, I confess, sometimes fills the rank of honour, and flaunts it in all the insolence of *unearned wealth*. But instances of this sort ought not to be complained of—inasmuch as they are strong natural arguments for an hereafter.

Before I conclude, I would just endeavour to check your vanity, in supposing, that "*Parson Boucher*'s best "friends wish him well out of the scrape." *Your friends*, I fancy, have much more reason to tremble. For the great *common law* vestry gun is fired, at last! And a *brutum fulmen* it is—though it had its aim. You have raised a cloud of smoke, as thick as CACUS did, when HERCULES came to search for the stolen cows; under favour of which you hope to escape. A gentle breeze of *common sense*, however, will easily disperse this cloud. But I will not anticipate what may be said—so I leave you to your meditations. Adieu!

AN EASTERN SHORE CLERGYMAN.

March 29, 1773.

To WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

SIR,

"WE think (said Hen. the VIIIth to the House "of Commons, when he laid before them "*an answer* of the clergy in convocation) this answer "will *finally* please you, for it seemeth to us very *plen*"*der*." With this remark, I beg leave to dismiss all farther debate on the fact of your having wavered in your opinion. My charge, and your defence are both before the publick; and I will not any longer insult that patience, it so much behoves me to spare, by saying one thing over and over again, to a man, who either cannot, or will not, understand the plainest English.

Whether you had ever been an office-hunter, or not, concerned not me to enquire: and every fair and impartial man, who has been at the trouble of reading what we have written, will do me the justice to own, that you have forced this subject upon me. I know of no reproach there is in the holding of an office under Government, on the contrary, I think such appointments truly *honourable*. Nor is there, that I know of, any *infamy* in soliciting for a place, though there may be some mortification in having solicited *in vain*. How far, this may have been the case with you, I presume not to say: neither will I positively assert, that your not being a placeman now, has not been owing to any want of inclination in you, to accept of a place, but, solely, to a want of merit to entitle you to one: but, this I will say, that I think so. This is not thrown out quite at random, though it be what I never should have said, had you not extorted it from

me. It is true, you *never did solicit* from the present Governor, *either personally or representatively, any office, or place of profit*, &c. It is equally true, that I have never *solicited*, what you call a *translation* to a better parish; and yet I believe, his Excellency knows full well, how happy I should be to thank him for a better, whenever he may be pleased to think me deserving of such an one. *Uncourtly* as your life has been, I will not wrong you so far as to suspect you to be so uninformed of the ways of a court, as not to know, that there are other and more effectual means of recommending one's self to favour, than by *direct solicitations*. And it by no means appears from your certificate, that you never have had recourse to these other means. To cut this matter short with you, (for, I confess, it is with pain, I now do, for the first time in my life, meddle with mens private characters, in a publick controversy) wait upon the Governor again, and state the question to him thus: "be pleased, Sir, "to recollect whatever you have observed of my con"duct, since your arrival in this government, and "say, from a review of the whole tenor of my beha"viour, whether you have ever had any particular "reason to believe, that I had it in my view to obtain "an appointment to a place of honour, or profit." If his Excellency shall answer, that, *he never had* (and that impartiality, and love of equal justice, which he has manifested towards you, prove that he will, if he, *honestly*, can) then Mr. Paca, I will do you the justice to own, you no longer *lie under my suspicions*.

I did know of *the paper*—to oblige you, I add, I knew *even* of its contents; I knew too, Sir, that neither *the paper*, nor its *contents* would evince your innocence, *beyond the possibility of a doubt*. Why *your friend* had no *paper*, I am not careful to enquire; unfolded as you say I am to sneer at him, if in perfect friendship and good will, that I hint to him, it will be better for him to let it rest as it is. For me, I will not, with irreverent curiosity presume to pry into your mysterious *mum*, which, it is possible, may have some meaning in it: This only, I will say, that if you had a meaning friendly to Mr. Chase, you have been very unfortunate.

The friendship of the Governor has been honourably earned, and is too dear to me wantonly to risque the loss of. Unworthy as I am of his *unsolicited* favours to me, I will not be so undeserving of them, as to suffer you to insult him unrebuked. The advice you have so saucily obtruded upon me, is an insult to him. Doubt not, Sir, but that his own *manly judgment* will inform him, when I abuse the *intimacy* you say he honours me with. Both Mr. Chase and you should know, how quick-sighted he is in discovering disagreeable, and disreputable *intimacies*; and how resolute in breaking them off.

And now, Sir, let me, for once, ask on what authority you have dared thus frequently to describe me as *a base* and *wicked slanderer*. I am not, I thank God, to very few; nor is my character so dubious, as that, like you, I should needlessly take alarm at distant hints, and imaginary surmises. Yet, Sir, I have a just and becoming regard for my character, which, for want of something else to say, you are for ever impotently endeavouring to depreciate. Left, however, there should be but one single reader, who may mistake your confident assertions for indubitable verity, I now call for your proofs. Think not, Sir, that, for the sake of adorning the things you wrote with some of the brilliant flashes of Junius or Wilkes, I can any longer permit you to make a Parson Horne of me. These, and Churchill, I observe, are your favourite authors: you admire them, I suppose, for merits, like your own—a contempt of order, a disregard to decency, and a propensity to be insolent to their betters. But, Sir, rely not too much on my aversion to recrimination; unwillingly, indeed, will I descend to the dirty business of tearing and worrying private characters: remember, however, that it is in my power.

I must have supposed my literary fame to be at low ebb, indeed, when I conceived the hope of *riggling* myself into importance, by a trial of skill, with a *penman*, who cannot even *spell*; with a penman, who could call the common word, *malt-kin*, a Scotch law-term; and argue that the Christian æra commenced in the time of *Julius Cæsar*, because mention was made of *Cæsar* in the New Testament, as though there had been no other Cæsars, than the Dictator; a man, in short, who because Mr. Garrick wrote a farce, which he called Æsop, or Lethe, imagines, that Lethe must, some how or other, belong to Æsop. I was influenced by no such motives: an honest desire to shew the good people of Maryland, by an appeal to themselves, in a plain case, of which every man can judge, that you neither are such sound lawyers, sensible politicians, or consistent patriots, as you have wished to be thought, alone led me into print. In doing this, I persuaded myself, I should render an acceptable service to every honest man, who wished to have a fair view of publick men, and measures.

You say, my *best friends* are in pain for my *imprudence*: I wish, you would be so good as to name these friends, as I do assure you, those I look upon as such, declare you have egregiously wronged them. The ambiguity of your stile puzzles one. *Very many*, say you, are fully *informed, that I am in the wrong*. Now this may, or may not be true. That you have *informed* very many of my being wrong, is true: but that you have *convinced* a single individual, I learn only from Mr. Paca. *The Freeholders of St. Anne's*, I am sure, gave you no proofs of your having worked any such conviction in them: but, it was convenient for you to overlook that paper, in which, however, are arguments, to borrow an expression from it, that you neither have answered, nor can answer.

"Let not him boast that putteth on his armour, but "he that putteth it off:" your *Io triumphe* methinks would have come with a better grace, when the bells had certainly *tolled an adieu to the forty per poll act*, than now, when, from the futility and absurdity of your *legal knowledge*, on other subjects, many people, on good grounds, believe, that your boasted opinion will turn out to be equally insignificant.

Your closing paragraph is calculated, with curious felicity, to *elevate and surprize*: it is, indeed, so rapturous and sublime, that it soars far beyond the ken of common sense. Should I say, that I understand it, it would be *an unseemly deviation from the fact*: I guess, however, that your meaning was to be witty on some poetical bagatelles, which you suspect me to have written. And, if I may venture another guess, an elegy, entitled *The Doves*, and an ode addressed to a favourite of yours, a Miss *Lucy Clarius*, both printed in this Gazette, are the pieces you think so contemptible. Whether I was the author of either, or both of these, it little imports you to know. Of the elegy let me declare, that I have often heard undoubted judges of poetical composition, allow it some merit, and, I own, I believed it had, till, unfortunately, I also heard, that Mr. Paca had bepraised it. This staggered me; and, as *Phocion*, when he had made a speech which was approved of by the rabble, exclaimed—*have I said some foolish thing?*—I naturally asked—is this elegy really a silly thing? Of the ode, Sir, you have only to say, that you did not feel the just and poignant satire it levelled at you, to fill up that measure of contempt, into which you are on the point of falling.

I intend doing myself the honour of waiting on you and *your friend* more formally in the next week's paper: till then, Sir, I remain

Your humble servant,
JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's county, March 30, 1773.

*** *The Revd. Mr. Boucher's reply to a piece signed* PATUXENT *in our last will be inserted next week.*

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Thursday July *1st next,*

THE Lot and House in *George-Town*, wherein Doctor *Cornish* formerly lived, for Cash or short Credit.

ADAM STEUART,
w6 WILLIAM DEAKINS, Junr.

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on Thursday July *1st next,*

TWO Lots in *George-Town*, on *Patowmack*, No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the Northwest Quarter of said Town, at the End of *Falls* Street; on Lot. No. 30 is a very good Wooden Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House, which furnishes excellent Water: Also one other Lot in the Addition to *George-Town*, No. 144, situate convenient to *George-Town*, not improved.

ROBERT FERGUSON,
w6 ADAM STEUART.

March 21, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day of July *next, at the late Dwelling-House of* Samuel Wickham, *of* Frederick *County, deceased, viz.*

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on *Monockacy* Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on *Fishing* Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said *Wickham*, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

w11 JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

Baltimore. March 24, 1773.

THE Subscribers give this publick Notice, that they have begun to inoculate, and will continue till the 10th of *July*. Those that chuse to come are requested to give timely Notice, that proper Accommodations may be provided for their Reception.

HENRY STEVENSON,
1m JOHN COULTER

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.

ON Monday the 19th inst. will be opened a School for the educating of Youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. by

W. SHORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the above undertaking (that may be desirous of further Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to Mr. *William Wilkins*, or Mr. *Thomas Harwood* of the aforesaid City.

THE Subscribers being confined in *Anne Arundel* County Jail for Debt, give this publick Notice, that they intend to apply to the next general Assembly for Relief.

JOHN BRODERICK.
GRACE HUTCHINGS.

N. B. One is the Widow *Adams* that was; now the Wife of *William Hutchings*.

TAKEN up at the Subscriber's Landing, living on *Kent-Island*, a small Yawl, between 12 and 13 Feet Keel, with an old Tow Rope to her.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges, to

BENJAMIN BLUNT.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the Tenth, fifth Day of May *next,*

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, *viz.* Four Years old, 7 Stone; Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7 Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-sixth, a give and take Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8 Stone, and rise and fall agreable to the Rules of Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty seventh, a Purse of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 100 Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for which he starts. The Horses for the First Days Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr. *John Dorsey*, and Mr. *John Read*, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance, Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Subscribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers, Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to be measured and entered by the above Persons, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also. Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses, Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when entered. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start each Day or no Race.

WHEREAS, on the Eighteenth Day of *October* last past, Captain *William Dunlap*, late deceased, brought to the Subscriber, living at the lower Ferry on the South Branch of *Patapsco*, *Baltimore* County, a bay Horse with a Star in his Forehead, 16 or 17 Hands high, and then left the said Horse with particular Orders to have him well fed with Hay and Oats, for which he the said *Dunlap* agreed to pay Two Shillings and Ten Pence common Currency per Day for each and every Day until he the said *Dunlap* should either take away or send for said Horse.

And whereas the said *William Dunlap*, being since deceased, and no Person appearing to demand the said Horse and pay the Charges of keeping him, the Subscriber hath therefore had the same Horse appraised and valued in *Maryland* Currency by Two honest and indifferent Men upon their Oaths, as by the Certificates underneath will appear: These are therefore to acquaint all Persons concerned, that unless they pay and satisfy the Charges of keeping said Horse within the Space of Three Weeks from the Date hereof, he will be sold for Payment of the same by

JAMES LONG.

March 23. 1773.

Baltimore County sc.

On the 23d day of *March*, 1773, before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, came *Christopher Limes* and *John Stoler*, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they would well and truly, according to the best of their Judgment and Knowledge, value and appraise the abovementioned and described Horse in current Money of *Maryland*. *Sworn before*

ANDREW BUCHANAN.

We the Subscribers being duly sworn to value and appraise a bay Horse in the Possession of *James Long*, said to belong to the Estate of Captain *William Dunlap*, deceased, and after having viewed and examined said Horse, do value and appraise him at the sum of Fifteen Pounds current Money of *Maryland*. As witness our Hands this 23d of *March*, 1773.

CHRISTOPHER LIMES,
JOHN STOLER.

THERE is at the Plantation of *George Zeal*, living in *Baltimore* County, a Stray bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, no Brand, trots.——The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges

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March 12, 1773.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *Samuel Burgess*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

w4 JANE BURGESS, Executrix.

N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmiths Business, and shall be obliged to my Friends for the continuance of their Favours.

March 18, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTEEN Hundred Bushels of CORN,

by

3w THOMAS & WILLIAM HALL.

of January, at his house at Whitehall, Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. alderman of Dowgate ward.—They are supposed to have lost their lives by the jail distemper taken from the prisoners brought before them to be tried.

NEW-YORK, *March* 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West-Indies, January 29, 1773.

"The Caraibs are resolute and seem determined that the loss of liberty and property shall be accompanied with that of life; a determination worthy of a Briton; and as such should be revered by one, though found in the breast of a poor oppressed Caraib. Our troops are sickly, and appear to want that animation, which has hitherto, always appeared on more glorious occasions; they seem sensible that justice has not drawn the sword. The expedition was ill judged, and is condemned by every unbiassed being in the West-Indies. One third of the sum expended, given to the Caraibs, would have purchased the lands, and they would have retired from the island. They are by no means savages; many of them own twenty and thirty negroes, and have plantations under good cultivation."

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 1.

On Thursday the 18th ult. died at his Seat in *Charles* County, Mr. *David Stone*, in the 65th Year of his Age: A Man whose Life was exemplary for Honesty, Sincerity, and parental Attention to a very numerous Family.

To WILLIAM PACA, Esq

SIR,

FEARFUL lest, amidst the multitudinous political pieces, which now solicit the publick attention, mine should, haply, be overlooked, I take the liberty of deriving a consequence to it by dedicating it to you. Under your auspices, I confidently send it into the world, *conquering and to conquer*. And I hope it is not mere vanity in me to think myself entitled, in some degree, to *the applause of my countrymen*, for having shewn them, that they are under no more obligation to pay their *lawyers*, than they are to pay their *parsons*.

I will not suppose, that there can be a lawyer in the country, who will *contest this point with me*: I think I am sure, no *country-born* lawyer will. For, I adopt the *liberal* and *sensible* sentiment of Mr. JEFFERSON, that it would be strange indeed, should *they*, be found to lend a helping hand to support a law so *costly* to *the people*. I am, however, much at my ease, with respect to answerers: and, sheltered by you, I bid them defiance. I know, they cannot answer me, without first answering you; and if your opinion be unanswerable, so is mine.

From my soul, I wish, I could truly say of my opinion also, that it had been examined and *approved of in all its parts*, by Messr. Johnson and Goldsborough. This, doubtless, had been a sufficient passport for it. I boast however, that it has, *virtually*, received their approbation: breathing the very spirit of yours, and grounded on the same principles, it may, in fact, be affirmed to be *idem & idem*. How much it may contribute to *stop the career* of the act, is not for me to say; but this I will say, that whoever hereafter pays a lawyer a single farthing beyond his own ideas of a *quantum meruit*, most blindly, impolitickly, and unpatriotically submits to an *illegal and oppressive exaction*. Let not the practice of *the lawyers* be urged against me, as a proof, that they think the law in force; for, this might as well be urged in behalf of the annihilated act of 1701-2. The talk is, moreover, that *the lawyers*, who have so gloriously distinguished themselves, of late, as *the friends* of the people, have not now *a great deal of practice*; and, doubtless, the world will do them the justice to believe, that they have *declined*, solely from a conviction, that there is no law in force, ascertaining their fees.

Whatever may be the fate of the arguments now published, I reserve *a pretty point* in petto, which I will *bet fifty guineas*, shall silence all objections. And, surely, the word of a puller down of law will be taken sooner than that of one, who is for supporting them. Should there then appear no publick refutation of my opinion, "it is to be hoped, that no private insinuations, or declarations, will have the least weight with "the discerning people of this province; but, that my "published opinion will continue to be deemed, as it "really is, unanswerable, till it shall be publickly answered." And having now fairly given this general challenge, the publick may rely, I will not again *eat my words*.

I am, Sir, your affectionate fellow labourer, and most devoted admirer,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

To the PRINTERS.

"*Be pleased to give the following opinion a place in your "Gazette, and you'll oblige many, but, particularly,*

B. H.

Anne-Arundel county,
25th of March, 1773.

CASE.

THE province of Maryland was in the hands of the crown, in the reign of George the first. A general assembly had been legally chosen by his writ of election and summons; the assembly met on the 26th of April, 1715. The dominion of Maryland was restored to Charles, Lord Baltimore ——— his commission to Governor Hart bears date, the 30th of May, 1715. The assembly, then sitting, without any fresh writ of election and summons, continued to sit till the 3d of June; and, towards the close of the session, made and enacted "An act, entitled an act for "*restraining the ill practices* of attornies, and ascertaining "fees to the attorney-general, clerk of indictments, "attornies and practitioners of the law in the courts "of this province; and for levying the same by way "of execution, &c."

Quære, Is this act a law or not?

The proprietary of this province, under the limitations only of the charter, stands, with relation to his tenants here, truly and strictly, *in loco regis*. "He is "the fountain of all judicature, the writ of summons "of the assembly issues in his name, and by his authority: and the assembly *commences*, and is *held* by such "authority." Till he forfeits his charter by an act of disloyalty, or, by the exercise of illegal power, he cannot be divested of these, his *jura regalia*, or governmental powers. He alone can call together "the freemen of the province," or, "their deputies, and delegates, for the framing of laws." The king of England, the province being under the jurisdiction of a proprietary, has as much right to issue a writ of summons for a diet at Ratisbon, as for the burgesses of Maryland to meet in general assembly, quoad hoc, the proprietary is our king.

The re-inflating Lord Baltimore, in the year 1715, in the government of this province, was, to all intents and purposes, as much a *demise*, as if the king had actually *died*. "When Edward the fourth, in the tenth "year of his reign, *was driven from his throne*, for a "few months, by the house of Lancaster, this temporary *transfer* of his dignity was denominated, his *demise*, and all process was held to be discontinued, "as upon a natural death of the king." If, then, by the natural death of the king, it be held, that the assembly would have been dissolved, it is LUCE CLARIUS, it was dissolved by this, his demise. Yet the king's commission to Governor Hart would not have ceased or determined, by his demise, had it not, on the 30th of May, been superseded by a new one from his successor, viz. the proprietary. It would have been *abrogated and annulled* by the statutes of William and Anne, so often quoted in our late controversies. But, what would the subsisting commission of the governor have availed? or, what did the new commission avail? The dissolution of the assembly does not spring from the determination of commissions: the continuance, therefore, of commissions was never meant as a proof to assemblies.

I grant, that the commencement of this assembly was legal. I grant, that it was *held* legally, till the 30th of May; but, I contend, that then it was dissolved. It will not be said, that the act under consideration, was an act, till it had received the governor's assent, on the 3d of June. And, though it be admitted, that the governor, by virtue of his new commission, had full power to give such assent, let it be remembered, that, on the 30th of May, the assembly was dissolved, by the demise of the king: and, of consequence, there was a defect of power in one of the branches of the legislature, without which, it is needless to add, no law can be enacted.

A case exactly similar having been ingeniously argued by *a gentleman of a very respectable character*, in this Gazette, No. 1409, Sept. 10th, 1772, I forbear farther to pursue his reasonings; which, with all becoming gratitude, I acknowledge, have been my chief guides in this enquiry. To this masterly performance I refer the curious reader, in which he will not find an argument, that does not as clearly and decisively prove the nullity of the act under consideration, as of the forty per poll act.

I beg leave to close my opinion in Mr. *Pate's* energetic words. My opinion runs is, thus; upon the demise of George the first, on the 30th of May, 1715, the assembly of this province was dissolved: that their continuing to sit, and to enact the act recited in the case, notwithstanding such dissolution, without a fresh writ of summons, was illegal and unconstitutional, and that, therefore, no obligation can result from the said act, as a law.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Annapolis, March 16, 1773.

To WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

SIR,

NOT content, in your last letter, with treating the Rev. Mr. Boucher with much scurrility; you proceed to attack the clergy, in general—"The bells "are tolling adieu to the 40 per poll." 'Tis a mere jingle in your own ear; and reminds one of the old Scotch proverb—

"As the fool thinks,
"So the bell chinks."

Is your *dictum* to pass current for law?—The people, fond as you think they are to believe you, cannot persuade themselves, that an act which has been of acknowledged force for more than seventy years, in which time have flourished some of our ablest lawyers—hath been *impliedly* CONFIRMED, if possible, by determination in the provincial courts—has been lately examined, and approved of, at home—and is allowed to be valid by a DULANY, and the most respectable gentlemen now amongst us—the people, I say, when they consider these things, cannot prevail on themselves to give much credit to you.

Your little influence, too, will be, shortly, at an end. Actions, you know, have been commenced, some time since, to bring the validity of the act of 1770 before the provincial court. Pressed though you have been to have them speedily decided, are you not determined to keep them depending till the meeting of the assembly? Why all this fear of a trial? Probably, like the *Parthians*, you fight to most advantage when you fly. But believe me, if you come not fairly up to the combat next month; your swaggering confidence will impose on no more.

"The man who seems fond of talking disrespectfully "of *ministers* of religion is himself irreligious." How far you contribute to justify the truth of this observation I cannot tell, being wholly unacquainted with you. "I have often heard, say you, the expressions, "*Maryland parson*, made use of in this and a neighbouring province as a *proverbial* description of a "*worthless minister*." With regard to this province I deny your assertion. People here think favourably of their clergy, *in general*. A few, perhaps, to borrow your elegant language, "dishonour the gown upon "their backs." Nor can this be thought strange, when we consider their number. Of the twelve apostles one proved a reprobate, and two were exceedingly rash. Nay, have not you yourself, in one of your letters, acknowledged that a *majority* of us are *worthy*? Have you not plainly hinted, too, that you will stand our friend in the assembly? Why so inconsistent? But this is not the only place where you display your talents for absurdity. You comp ain of your adversary's *attacks* upon you; and his fondness for bringing others, occasionally, into his dispute. Have not you, Mr. Pate, been egregiously guilty of this very crime? Have you not discharged your heaviest artillery against the whole body of clergy? Fortunately, the extreme violence of your resentment hath prevented you from doing the least execution. You have been hurried on to affirm what is not true. *A Maryland parson*, proverbial, in this province of a *worthless minister*! How you know the Almighty, and may I not add the discernment of your countrymen? I'll tell you a *proverb*, if you please, amongst them, "LAWYERS, *be charging fees, pay no regard to an express "act of assembly.*" Your dishonesty, in this respect, hath been insisted on, by QUINTUS and PLAIN TRUTH. Why don't you answer little writers? surely you are not beneath the majesty of revenge.

What character the clergy of Maryland bear in our neighbouring province to the northward, I take not upon me to say. Of this you have better right to judge than I—having received your education at the metropolis. This I know, from united testimony, that in that city there are many, who are led by their very principles of religion, to interpret an harmless action into a miscarriage—to aggravate the slightest miscarriage with all the circumstances of guilt and villainy. And where no blot is to be found, none to be pretended, they depreciate virtue as *dull morality*. A teacher of the sect, in contemplation, not long since declared in a book he published, that before the introduction of his party, "almost every man in Baltimore county "was a stranger to the life and power of religion." Amongst such uncharitable, self-righteous pharisees, such entombed puritans as these, you may have heard what you call the *proverb* of a *Maryland parson*—but to repeat it, give me leave to add, does no honour either to your understanding or your heart. Were it necessary, and agreeable to me, on this occasion, I might enlarge on a remark, which, you know, is very common—that the inhabitants of Pennsylvania are much wiser and better than any of their neighbours, *in their own conceits*. Even you, eminent as you are in your profession, were you to remove thither to practise, could not soon prevail on the people to part with their prejudices, and employ you. In time, I believe, you would gain your end. Merit is seldom unrewarded. *Forward ignorance*, I confess, sometimes fills the rank of honour, and flaunts it in all the insolence of *unearned wealth*. But instances of this sort ought not to be complained of—inasmuch as they are strong natural arguments for an hereafter.

Before I conclude, I would just endeavour to check your vanity, in supposing, that "*Parson Boucher's* best "friends wish him well out of the scrape." *Your friends*, I fancy, have much more reason to tremble. For the great *common law* vestry gun is fired, at last! And a *brutum fulmen* it is—though it had its aim. You have raised a cloud of smoke, as thick as CACUS did, when HERCULES came to search for the stolen cows; under favour of which you hope to escape. A gentle breeze of *common sense*, however, will easily disperse this cloud. But I will not anticipate what may be said—so I leave you to your meditations. Adieu!

AN EASTERN SHORE CLERGYMAN.

March 29, 1773.

To WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

SIR,

"WE think (said Hen. the VIIIth to the House "of Commons, when he laid before them "*an answer* of the clergy in convocation) this answer "will *finally* please *you*, for it seemeth to us very *plain*-"*dare*." With this remark, I beg leave to dismiss all further debate on the fact of your having wavered in your opinion. My charge, and your defence are both before the publick; and I will not any longer insult their patience, it so much behoves me to spare, by saying one thing over and over again, to a man, who either cannot, or will not, understand the plainest English.

Whether you had ever been an office-hunter, or not, concerned not me to enquire; and every fair and impartial man, who has been at the trouble of reading what we have written, will do me the justice to own, that you have forced this subject upon me. I know of no reproach there is in the holding of an office under Government, on the contrary, I think such appointments strictly *honourable*. Nor is there, that I know of, any *infamy* in soliciting for a place, though there may be some mortification in having solicited in vain. How far, this may have been the case with you, I presume not to say—neither will I positively affirm, that your not being in placemans now, has not been owing to any want of application in you, to accept of a place; but, solely to a want of merit to entitle you to one: but, this I will say, that I think it has been thrown out, and quibbled away, more than once, that you never should have one, that you had exerted yourself

me. It is true, you *never did solicit* from the present Governor, *either personally or representatively, any office, or place of profit*, &c. It is equally true, that I have never *solicited*, what you call a *translation* to a better parish; and yet I believe, his Excellency knows full well, how happy I should be to thank him for a better, whenever he may be pleased to think me deserving of such an one. *Uncourtly* as your life have been, I will not wrong you so far as to suspect you to be so uninformed of the ways of a court, as not to know, that there are other and more effectual means of recommending one's self to favour, than by *direct solicitations*. And it by no means appears from your certificate, that you never have had recourse to these other means. To cut this matter short with you, (for, I confess, it is with pain, I now do, for the first time in my life, meddle with mens private characters, in a publick controversy) wait upon the Governor again, and state the question to him thus: "be pleased, Sir, "to recollect whatever you have observed of my con-"duct, since your arrival in this government, and "say, from a review of the whole tenor of my behav-"iour whether you have ever had any particular "reason to believe, that I had it in my view to obtain "an appointment to a place of honour, or profit." If his Excellency that answer, that, *he never had* (and that impartiality, and love of equal justice, which he has manifested towards you, prove that he will, if he, *heretofore* can) then Mr. Pace, I will do you the justice to own, you no longer *be under the suspicion*, &c.

I did know of *the paper* to oblige you, I add, I knew *even* of its contents; I knew too, Sir, that neither *the paper*, nor its *contents* would evince your innocence, *beyond the possibility of a doubt*. Why *your friend* had no *paper*, it am not certain to enquire; dimolved as you say I was to sweet attune, in the perfect friendship and good will, that is thought to him, it will be better for him to let it rest in silence. For me, I witness, with irreverent curiosity (pardon me to pry into your mysterious *man*, which, it is possible, may have some meaning in it) This only, I will say, that if you had a meaning friendly to Mr. Chase, you have been very unfortunate.

The friendship of the Governor has been honourably earned, and is too dear to me wantonly to risque the loss of. Unworthy as I am of his *solicited* favours to me, I will not be so underserving of them, as to suffer you to insult him unrebuked. The advice you have so fiucily obtruded upon me, is an insult to him. Doubt not, Sir, but that his own *manly judgment* will inform him, when I abuse the *liberty* you say he honours me with. Both Mr. Chase and you should know, how quick-sighted he is in discovering disagreeable, and disreputable *intimacies*; and how resolute in breaking them off.

And now, Sir, let me, for once, ask on what authority you have dared thus frequently to describe me as a *base* and *wicked slanderer*. I am not, I thank God, so very sore, nor is my character so dubious as that, like you, I should needlessly take alarm at distant hints, and imaginary surmises. Yet, Sir, I have a just and becoming regard for my character, which, for want of something else to say, you are for ever impotently endeavouring to depreciate. Lest, however, there should be but one single reader, who may mistake your confident assertions for indubitable verity, I now call for your proofs. Think not, Sir, that, for the sake of adorning the things you wrote with some of the brilliant flashes of Junius or Wilkes, I can any longer permit you to make a Parson Horne of me. These, and Churchill, I observe, are your favourite authors: you admire them, I suppose, for merits, like your own—a contempt of order, a disregard to decency, and a propensity to be insolent to their betters. But, Sir, rely not too much on my aversion to recrimination; unwillingly, indeed, will I descend to the dirty business of tearing and worrying private characters: remember, however, that it is in my power.

I must have supposed my literary fame to be at low ebb, indeed, when I conceived the hope of *rising* myself into importance, by a trial of skill, with a *pettifogger*, who cannot even *spell*, with a penman, who could call the common word, *mall-tin*, a Scotch law-term; and argue that the Christian æra commenced to the time of *Julius Cæsar*, because mention was made of *Cæsar* in the New Testament, as though there had been no other Cæsars, than the Dictator; a man, in short, who because Mr. Garrick wrote a farce, which he called *Æsop*, or Lethe, imagines, that Lethe must, some how or other, belong to Æsop. I was influenced by no such motives: an honest desire to shew the good people of Maryland, by an appeal to themselves, in a plain case, of which every man can judge, that you neither are such sound lawyers, sensible politicians, or consistent patriots, as you have wished to be thought, alone led me into print. In doing this, I persuaded myself, I should render an acceptable service to every honest man, who wished to have a fair view of publick men, and measures.

You say, my *best friends* are in pain for my *impudence*: I wish, you would be so good as to name these friends, as I do assure you, those I look upon as such, declare you have egregiously wronged them. The ambiguity of your stile puzzles one. *Very many*, say you, are fully *informed, that I am in the wrong*. Now this may, or may not be true. That you have *informed* very many of my being wrong, is true; but that you have *convinced* a single individual, I learn only from Mr. Paca. *The Freeholders of St. Anne's*, I am sure, gave you no proofs of your having worked any such conviction in them: but, it was convenient for you to overlook that paper; in which, however, are arguments, to borrow an expression from it, that you neither have answered, nor can answer.

"Let not him boast that putteth on his armour, but "he that putteth it off:" your *friends* methinks would have come with a better grace, when the battle had certainly *called an adieu to the fears you put on them* now, which, from the futility and absurdity of your *legal knowledge*, on every subject, many people, on good grounds, believe, that your boasted opinion will turn out to be equally indigenous.

Your closing paragraph is calculated with various felicity, to *elevate and surprize*: it is, indeed, so rapturous and sublime, that it soars far beyond the ken of common souls. Should I say, that I understand it, it would be *an infinite deviation from the truth*: I guess, however, that your meaning was to be witty on some poetical bagatelles, which you suspect me to have written. And, if I may venture another guess, an elegy, entitled *The Dower*, and an ode addressed to a favourite of yours, a Miss Lucy Chevers, both printed in this Gazette, are the pieces you think to contemptuize. Whether I was the author of either, or both of these, it little imports you to know. Of the elegy let me declare, since I have often heard unbiassed judges of poetical compositions, allow it some merit, and, I own, I believe it is so, till, unfortunately, I also heard, that Mr. Paca had appraised it. This staggered me; and, as *Placides*, when he had made a speech which was approved of by the rabble, exclaims:—*how I said some good thing?*—I naturally asked—is this elegy really a silly thing? If the case, Sir, you have only to say, that you did not feel the just and poignant satire it levelled at you, to fit up that measure of character, into which you are on the point of falling.

I intend doing myself the honour of waiting on you and *your friend* more formally in the next week's paper: till then, Sir, I remain

Your humble servant,

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's county, March 30, 1771.

*** *The Rev. Mr. Boucher's reply to a piece signed* PATUXENT *in our last will be inserted next week.*

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Thursday July 1st next,

THE Lot and House in *George-Town*, wherein Doctor *Carmjh* formerly lived, for Cash or short Credit.

ADAM STEUART,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, Junr.

w6

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on Thursday July 1st next,

TWO Lots in *George-Town*, on *Potowomack*, No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the Northwest Quarter of said Town, at the End of *Falls* Street; on Lot No. 30 is a very good Wooden Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House, which furnishes excellent Water: Also one other Lot in the Addition to *George-Town*, No. 144, situate convenient to *George-Town*, not improved.

ROBERT FERGUSON,
ADAM STEUART.

w6

March 21, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel Wickham, *of* Frederick *County, deceased, viz.*

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on *Monokacy* Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on *Fishing* Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said *Wickham*, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

w11

Baltimore, March 24, 1773.

THE Subscribers give this publick Notice, that they have begun to inoculate, and will continue till the 10th of *July*. Those that chuse to come are requested to give timely Notice, that proper Accommodations may be provided for their Reception.

HENRY STEVENSON,
JOHN COULTER.

tm

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.

ON Monday the 19th inst. will be opened a School for the educating of Youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. by

W. SHORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the above undertaking (that may be desirous of further Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to Mr. *William Wilkins*, or Mr. *Thomas Harwood* of the aforesaid City.

THE Subscribers being confined in *Anne Arundel* County Jail for Debt, give this publick Notice, that they intend to apply to the next general Assembly for Relief.

JOHN BRODERICK,
GRACE HUTCHINGS.

N. B. One is the Widow *Adams* that was; now the Wife of *William Hutchings*.

TAKEN up at the Subscriber's Landing, living on *Kent-Island*, a small Yawl, between 15 and 16 Feet Keel, with an old Tow Rope to her.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges, by

BENJAMIN BLUNT.

Prince-George's County, March 13, 1773.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the Fourth Day of May next,

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for any Mare, Horse, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, *viz.* Four Years old, 7 Stone; Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 9 Stone; Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-fifth, a give and take Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8 Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty-seventh, a Purse of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 7 Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning Horse, *&c.* of the First and Second Days excepted.)

The Horses *&c.* winning Two clear Heats [illegible] of the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for which he starts. The Horses for the Fifth Days Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr. *John Dorsey*, and Mr. *John Ray*, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance, Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Subscribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers, Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double as the Post each Day. The Horses *&c.* for the Second Day to be measured and entered the above Persons between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday. Also, Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses, Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when entered. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start each Day or no Race.

WHEREAS, on the Eighteenth Day of *October* last past, Captain *William Dunlap*, late deceased, brought to the Subscriber's living at the lower Ferry on the South Branch of *Patapsco*, *Baltimore* County, a bay Horse with a Star in his Forehead, 14 or 15 Hands high, and then left the said Horse with particular Orders to have him well fed with Hay and Oats, for which he the said *Dunlap* agreed to pay Two Shillings and Ten Pence common Currency per Day for each and every Day until he the said *Dunlap* should either take away or send for said Horse.

And whereas the said *William Dunlap*, being since deceased, and no Person appearing to demand the said Horse and pay the Charges of keeping him, the Subscriber hath therefore had the same Horse appraised and valued in *Maryland* Currency by Two honest and indifferent Men upon their Oaths, as by the Certificates underneath will appear: These are therefore to acquaint all Persons concerned, that unless they pay and satisfy the Charges of keeping said Horse within the Space of Three Weeks from the Date hereof, he will be sold for Payment of the same by

JAMES LONG.

March 23, 1773.

Baltimore County ss.

On the 23d day of *March*, 1773, before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, came *Christopher Limes* and *John Stoler*, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they would well and truly, according to the best of their Judgment and Knowledge, value and appraise the abovementioned and described Horse in current Money of *Maryland*. *Sworn before*

ANDREW BUCHANAN.

We the Subscribers being duly sworn to value and appraise a bay Horse in the Possession of *James Long*, said to belong to the Estate of Captain *William Dunlap*, deceased, and after having viewed and examined said Horse, do value and appraise him at the Sum of Fifteen Pounds current Money of *Maryland*. As witness our Hands this 23d of *March*, 1773.

CHRISTOPHER LIMES,
JOHN STOLER.

THERE is at the Plantation of *George Gist*, living in *Baltimore* County, a Stray bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, no Brand, trots.——The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

March 12, 1773.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *Samuel Burgess*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

JANE BURGESS, Executrix.

w3

N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmiths Business, and shall be obliged to my Friends for the Continuance of their Favours.

March 18, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTEEN Hundred Bushels of CORN,

by

THOMAS & WILLIAM HALL.

Now ready for the Press,

And to be printed by Subscription, in one large Octavo Volume, containing about Three Hundred Pages.

(Price Two Shillings)

FOR

Mr.

County.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND.

TOGETHER

With plain and sufficient Directions for Testators to form, and Executors to perform their Wills and Testaments; for Administrators to compleat their Administration, and for every Person any Way concerned in deceased Persons Estates, to proceed therein with safety to themselves and others,

BY

ELIE VALLETTE,

Register of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the PROVINCE aforesaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Press on the First Day of *May* next, by which Time, it is apprehended, the Subscription will be compleated. Every Subscriber shall have his Name and Title printed in the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpose, as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours shall be used to procure a Bookbinder, in which Case the Volume shall be neatly bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the Delivery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in (*and Money received, if tendered*) by the several Deputy Commissaries in each respective County of this Province, as also,

At *Oxford*, by Mr. *Charles Craikshank*.
At *Bladensburg*, by Mr. *Richard Henderson*.
At *Upper-Marlborough*, by *Ralph Forster*, Esq;
At *Lower-Marlborough*, by Mr. *Thomas Jones*.
At *Elk-Ridge*, by Mr. *John Dorsey*, Merchant.
At *George-Town*, by Mr. *Robert Peters*.
At *Cambridge*, in the County Clerk's Office.
And at *Annapolis*, by Mrs. *Howard*, at the Coffee-House; Messrs. *Williams* and Co. and Mr. *M'Hard*, at the Dock; Mr. *Cornelius Garretson*, Mr. *Robert Johnson*, and at the Printing-Office.

Just imported, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice *Barbados* Rum and Spirits.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.

To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf THOMAS DUCKETT.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *Richard Thomas*, late of *Cecil* County, deceased, are desired to send them properly attested; and those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay off their respective Balances without further Notice, to

w6 SAMUEL THOMAS, THOMAS HUGHES, } Administrators.

January 29, 1773.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 27th Inst. living in *Calvert* County, Two Country born Negro Men, both black Complexions, one named *Jacob*, about Six Feet high, strait limbed, a bold looking Fellow; the other named *Marlborough*, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, knock kneed or hattle hammed; their best Cloaths I cannot describe: They had Fearnought Coats, Cotton Jackets and Breeches, Osnabrig Shirts, coarse Yarn Stockings. Whoever will bring them Home, shall have Four Dollars for each of them, besides what the Law allows, if taken in this County, and if out of the County Eight Dollars, and all reasonable Charges; and if either of the said Negroes should resist or run, any Person may shoot or kill him, and no Damages shall be required by

w3 THOMAS REYNOLDS.

N. B. They are both about 26 Years of Age.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to Messr. *John Jamieson* and Son, for Dealings with their *Port-Tobacco*, *Newport*, and *Piscata* Stores, are desired to make immediate Payment to

tow GEORGE GRAY.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, a certain *James Clarke*, who says he belongs to *James Martin*, on *Kent-Island*; he had a Collar round his Neck, and his left Hand is much deformed; he crossed the Bay in a Yawl with Two other Persons. His Master is requested to take him away and pay Charges.

WILLIAM NOKE,
tf Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County.

PATRICK TONRY,

TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a new commodious House for that purpose, situated in *East-Street*, a few Doors below *Mr. James Brice's* new House, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himself with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as also good Stabling and Provender for Horses, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their company may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said *Tonry* proposes also, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt *Annapolis* and *Baltimore-Town*, to erect Two Carriages, to begin the Second Week in *March* inst. to carry Passengers to and from said Town, in the following Manner, viz. To set out One Carriage from his said House, on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will stop One Hour at *Mr. Charles Dodd's* about Half Way to *Baltimore*, and from thence proceed to Capt. *Lines's* in *Baltimore-Town*; and return from said *Lines's* for *Annapolis* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Passengers to breakfast at Mr. *Kelso's* Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. *Tovell's*, where *John M'Donall* lately lived, and from thence to said *Tonry's* House in *Annapolis*; where, as also at Capt. *Lines's*, a Person will be appointed to let Seats to Passengers at 10*s.* each from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*, and the like Sum from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore*. Outside Passengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore* and from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis* at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Said *Tonry* will purchase a Quantity of Rye at 3*s.* and Barley at 4*s. per* Bushel, if delivered at his House in *Annapolis*, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. 8w

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Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the said Branches of Business, at Messrs. *Shaw* and *Chisholm's* Cabinet Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the compleatest Manner; also German and common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpsicords, Forte Pianos, or any stringed Instruments put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Musick, at Mr. *John Hepburn's*, where he teaches the most modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c. Having been educated in that Science, under the Care of some of the greatest Masters in *England*. Those whom it may please to encourage the Subscriber may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments,

By their very humble Servant,

w4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

Annapolis, the 4th of *February*, 1773.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that on the Seventh Day of *December* last the Dwelling-House of Mr. *John Lucas*, in *Saint Mary's* County, was maliciously set on fire, by some Person or Persons unknown, and entirely consumed; His Excellency for the better discovering and bringing to publick Justice the Person or Persons concerned in setting on fire the said House, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon for the said Offence to any of them (the Principal or Principals only excepted) who shall discover his, her, or their Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof,

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Con.

And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber living in *Saint Mary's* County, doth promise a Reward of Fifty Pounds Currency to any one who shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in burning the said House, so that he, she, or they may be brought to Justice and convicted thereof.

6w JOHN LUCAS.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be sold by Wholesale at above Advance, for Cash or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from *Connallstown* to *The winding Ridge*.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.			Dollars.
1	of	1,300	is		300
3	of	400	are		300
6	of	50	are		300
5	of	20	are		300
30	of	10	are		300
60	of	5	are		300
75	of	4	are		300
850	of	3	are		2550
1040 Prizes			are		4650
1960 Blanks			gain		2350
3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to					6000

BY the above Scheme there are not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes subject to no Deduction; and as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very soon be disposed of, especially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at *Major's Town*, on Tuesday the Third Day of *August* next if full, or sooner if sooner full; in the Presence of Three Managers at least; and as many of the Adventurers as choose to attend.

The Managers are, Messrs. *Thomas Cresap*, *Michael Cresap*, *James Wood*, *Jonathan Hager*, *John Swan*, *James Caldwell*, *John Caldwell*, and *Richard Yeates*.

A List of Prizes will be published in the *Maryland Gazette*, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after the Drawing. Those not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generously given towards repairing the aforesaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.

ALL Persons having any just Claim against the Estate of Col. *Charles Ridgely*, deceased, are desired to send in their Accounts properly proved, and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence to themselves, and Trouble to

2m. CHARLES RIDGELY, DANIEL CHAMBER, WILLIAM GOODWIN, } Executors.

NOW FOR SALE,

THE Houses and Lots in which I lately dwelt, situated on the Court-House Circle in the City of *Annapolis*; they are all well inclosed with Rails and Pales, the Houses are mostly new and in very good Repair; they will be sold for a long Credit if required; the Terms may be known by applying to

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. This House and Lots are so advantageously situated, and so well known, that I think a minute Description of them needless. tf

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TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to the late *John Morton Jordan*, Esq; deceased, situated on the Bank of *Severn* River in the City of *Annapolis*. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to

their most obedient humble Servant,

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Tongue*, near *Herring-Creek* Church, a Stray bay Mare, about 13 Hands and a Half high, 3 Years old, has a Star on her Forehead, no perceivable Brand, not docked. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

BAY BOLTON,

Imported last October, Six Years old this Spring,

WILL stand at *Fotterall*, my Plantation, about Three Miles from *Alexandria*, and cover this Season at One Guinea the Leap, and Five Shillings to the Groom, or Two Guineas the Season, and Ten Shillings to the Groom; and Pasturage Mares may have good Pasturage, but I will not be answerable in case of Loss, though the same Care shall be taken of them as my own.

He was got by that beautiful Horse *Sterling*, out of a full blooded Hunter Mare; he is near Sixteen Hands, a dark bay, stout, and well formed

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Person that can come well recommended for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw-mill adjoining the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am perswaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Business. For Terms apply to H. RIDGELY.

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